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CALIFORNIA UNIV LOS ANGELES DEPT OF CHEMISTRY  
MONOMERS, POLYMERS AND TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES BASED UPON CA--ETC(U)  
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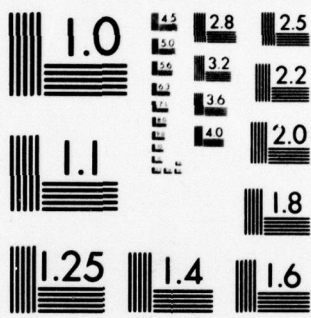
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6 MONOMERS, POLYMERS AND TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES  
BASED UPON CARBORANES<sup>F</sup>.

9 FINAL REPORT.

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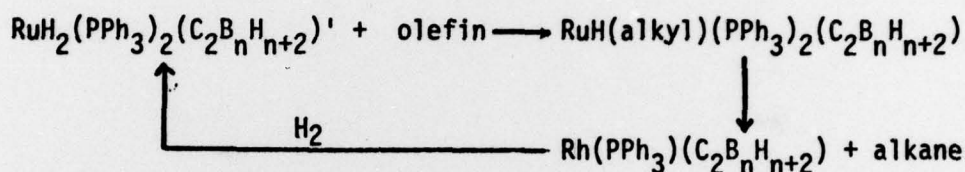
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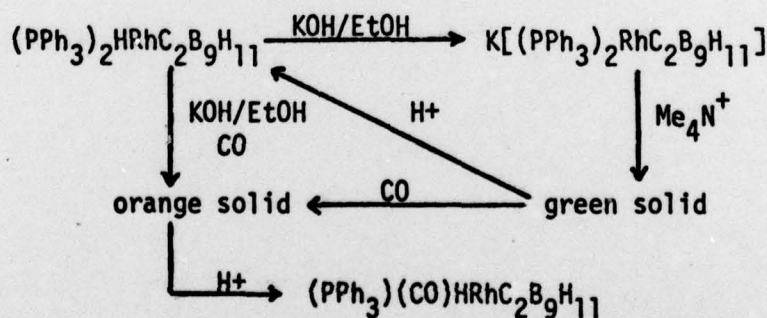
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which has been found to catalyze the hydrogenation of 1-octene and react reversibly with activated olefins such as ethyl acrylate. (VI) also reacts with hydrogen to produce [closo-6,6-(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-6,6-(H)<sub>2</sub>-6,2,3-RuC<sub>2</sub>B<sub>7</sub>H<sub>9</sub>] (VII). The hydride ligands can be removed from (VII) and from (III) by subjecting them to high vacuum at 120°C. The existence of these pairs of compound suggests the following as a possible mechanism for olefin hydrogenation for the ruthenium catalysts:



We have begun work on the modification of the basic metallocarborane catalysts to see what effects different co-ligands have. A compound now well-characterized as [closo-3-PPh<sub>3</sub>-3-CO-3-H-3,1,2-RhC<sub>2</sub>B<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>] (VIII) can be prepared by the following route:



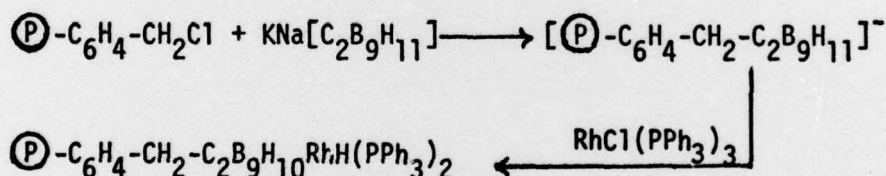
We anticipate that (VIII) may show some very interesting catalytic behavior.

We have also done the preliminary work on the preparation of analogs of (I) with phosphite ligands in place of triphenylphosphine. It is hoped that the

more labile phosphite ligands will enhance catalytic activity.

Additionally, we are beginning the investigation of the effects various substituents on the carborane cage may have. The pyridine carborane adduct  $C_5H_5N-C_2B_9H_{11}$ , in which the pyridine is bound to a boron in the top belt of the carborane, reacts with sodium hydride to give  $Na[C_5H_5NC_2B_9H_{10}]$  which produces  $[closo-3,3-(PPh_3)_2-4-C_5H_5N-3,1,2-RhC_2B_9H_{10}]$  (IX) from  $RhCl(PPh_3)_3$ . It is expected that this rhodium(I) complex will show some interesting differences from (I) which is a rhodium(III) complex. (IX) reacts readily with carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, methyl iodide, hydrogen, and carbon tetrachloride. These products are under investigation. (I) does not show analogous reactions.

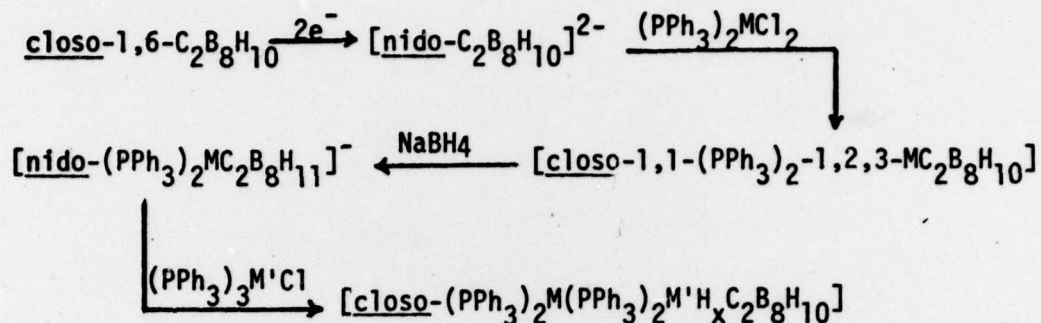
As well, we have successfully bound a metallocarborane to polymer beads using a boron-carbon bond as follows:



These polymer-bound catalyst beads were found to isomerize 1-octene and hydrogenate 3-methyl-3-phenyl-1-butene at a rate comparable to similar non-polymer bound compounds.

A second major area of interest is the preparation of polymetallocarboranes. The possibilities of cooperative behavior in catalytic reactions when two or more metal atoms are present in one catalyst molecule make this area very promising. We have already prepared part of a series of bimetallic metallocarboranes of the general form  $(PPh_3)_2M(PPh_3)_2M'H_xC_2B_nH_{n+2}$  for  $M=Ni, Pd, Pt$ ;  $M'=Ru, Os, Rh, Ir$ ;  $6 \leq n \leq 9$ . The most promising route to this type of compound is

as follows:



We have also prepared the first trimetallo-carborane containing nickel by direct insertion of three transition metal vertices into a nido carborane. An x-ray structure determination of this compound,  $(\text{CpNi})_3\text{CB}_5\text{H}_6$ , revealed a nido structure which apparently consists of a Ni(III)-Ni(III)-Ni(IV) mixed valence system.<sup>2</sup>

Polyhedral expansion of  $\text{CpFeC}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11}$  leads to formation of  $(\text{CpFe})_2\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11}$  (X), which is an electron-deficient compound containing two formally  $d^5$  Fe(III) vertices. Preliminary x-ray structural data on this diamagnetic compound indicate that the metals are non-adjacent. This implies long range metal-metal communication in the thirteen vertex polyhedron.

The unusual properties displayed by complexes of early transition metals led us to prepare a number of carborane complexes of them. Reaction of early transition metal chlorides ( $\text{TiCl}_4, \text{ZrCl}_4, \text{HfCl}_4, \text{VCl}_3, \text{CrCl}_3$ ) with  $[\text{nido-C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{12}]^{2-}$  gave bis-dicarbollyl complexes of the form  $[\text{M}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{12})_2]^{2-}$ .<sup>3</sup> Titanacarboranes with cyclopentadienyl and cyclooctatetraenyl co-ligands were also prepared.<sup>4</sup> The compounds  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{TiC}_2\text{B}_n\text{H}_{n+2}$  ( $n=9,10$ ) are the first metallocarboranes to incorporate a  $\eta^8\text{-C}_8\text{H}_8$  ligand.

Unlike some similar titanium cyclopentadienyl compounds,  $[\text{CpTiC}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{12}]^-$  (XI) does not react with nitrogen, apparently due to different electronic and



steric requirements. We have shown that electron-donating substituents (i.e.  $\text{CH}_3$ ) on the carborane cage increase the stability of complexes like (XI). It is probable that electron-withdrawing groups will enhance the electrophilic nature of the metal and may permit the formation of dinitrogen complexes.

Finally, we have synthesized a number of closo and nido metallocboranes<sup>5,6</sup> such as  $[\text{closo-CpNiB}_9\text{H}_9]^-$ ,  $[\text{closo-CpNiB}_{11}\text{H}_{11}]^-$ ,  $[\text{closo-(CpNi)}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{10}]$ ,  $[\text{closo-(CpNi)(CpCo)B}_{10}\text{H}_{10}]^-$ ,  $[\text{nido-CpNiB}_{10}\text{H}_{12}]^-$ ,  $[\text{nido-CpNiB}_{10}\text{H}_{13}]$ , and  $[\text{nido-CpCo-B}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NEt}_3]$ . The closo compounds show the extreme thermal and oxidative stability associated with the parent closo-borane anions,  $\text{B}_n\text{H}_n^{2-}$ .

Two isomers of the compound  $[\text{CpNiB}_9\text{H}_9]^-$  have been observed, one with the nickel in an apical site of the bicapped square antiprism, and one with the nickel in an equatorial site. The equatorial isomer which is formed initially isomerizes thermally and photochemically to the apical isomer. The isomerization appears to be acid catalyzed.

The equatorial isomer,  $[2-(\text{CpNi})\text{B}_9\text{H}_9]^-$ , reacts smoothly with chlorine under mild conditions to give the perchloro compound,  $[2-(\text{CpNi})\text{B}_9\text{Cl}_9]^-$  which also rearranges thermally to the apical isomer. However, photochemically the apical isomer is partially converted to the equatorial isomer.

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